

SPORTS

USSR WALKS AWAY WITH TROPHY

Franco won the men's team open title at the fencing world championship just ended in Rome, ahead of Switzerland and Hungary.

Though coming only fifth in the event, the USSR still picked up the Grand Prix of Nations for the top team, as it tallied four gold, one silver and one bronze medals.

WORLD RECORD FOR ULMASOVA

1978 European champion Svetlana Ulmasova, from Andzhan, clocked 0:26.78 sec, a new world 3,000 m record at the national athletes championship. She improved on one of the "oldest" national and world running records. The former mark of 0:27.12 was set by Lyudmila Bragina in 1976.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Compelling at the 3rd nationwide youth sports games, Viktor Durnev, 21, from Ufa (75 kg division), smashed 162.5 kg in his fourth extra attempt, a 500 gramme improvement on a former world record set by his fellow weightlifter Alexander Alvezon, in Dnepropetrovsk, this May.

TENNIS

The USSR went down to Australia, 3-0, in the quarter-finals of the Federation Cup, the women's team world championship now on in the USA.

In other matches West Germany defeated Sweden, 3-0, the US beat Brazil, 3-0, and Czechoslovakia edged Britain, 2-1.

The semifinals pairs are Australia vs West Germany and the USA vs Czechoslovakia.



The Moscow Physical Training Institute sports club SKIF won the first ever national women's field-hockey cup, outplaying Bolshoi Koles, 3-0, in the finals.

In the photo: captain of the winning team, Galina Konyukhina, with the cup.

Moscow Spartak and Odessa Chernomorets drew 1-1 in a recent national championship game played at Moscow's Lenin Central Stadium, in Luzhiki.

At Vidnoye, Moscow Region, national minor ball championship leaders local Metallurg drubbed the other favourites, Elita Avtonobil, 8-1.

Photos by Pyotr Sergeyev, Igor Lleyev and Sergei Prastkov

Isidro Oliveras: an important visit

I consider this visit to the USSR and the strengthening of ties with Soviet sports organizations to be very important, president of the World Water Ski Union Isidro Oliveras of Spain told a TASS correspondent in Moscow. This is my first visit to the Soviet capital, but I am well acquainted with the achievements of your water-skiers. From their very first performances in the international arena they immediately attracted the attention of specialists. The names of Natalya Rumyantseva and Inessa Poles are known to all water-skiing fans.

Byelorussian water-skiers triumph

Byelorussian water-skiers have beaten Italy in Minsk by scoring 739.11 points against their guests' 678.68. Alexander Mitnenok became the winner in figure skiing with a new Soviet Union record of 8080 points. Yelena Mazovka was the women's winner in the event. The

Lately, Oliveras has also been performing well. Vyacheslav Kozlov scored a victory at a big national tournament in Leningrad. Soviet sportsmen are buoyed by their bold, precise execution of complex figure.

The main goal of the Water Ski Union, Oliveras said, is to achieve Olympic recognition. We have good contacts with the IOC. In upcoming water-skiing competitions we hope that water-skiing will be in the programme of the 1984 Olympics. Oliveras expressed

U.S. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Not a day without sport might be a good description of the first half of the annual swimming championships in the USA.

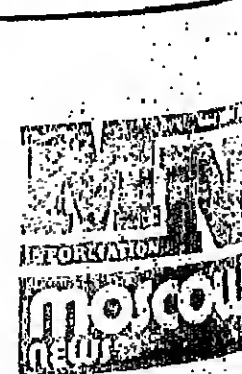
Several established swimmers and were evidently in good form, while others had to contend with other athletes. For instance, in the 100-metre freestyle, swimmer Tim Lincecum came in first, while Chris Kasey, both clocking 50.18 and 50.19 respectively. Foreign agencies blamed his position to a fit of influenza. Lincecum clocked 51.45, a freestyle US record held by John Van Denburgh, winner of the 1976 Olympic 100-metre freestyle. Lincecum was second in 4:02.82.

After a poor performance, his favourite 400 m (fourth place), world holder Jesse Vassallo had to settle for 4:09.93, in that event a swimmer from California, winner Tim Lincecum, clocked 4:00.61. Mary Lincecum was second in 4:02.82.

At present the Greco-Roman delegation is on a tour of the country.

UEFA NEWS

The UEFA committee for the first official tournament for a national women's team in Zurich, April 11-12, were received. The 11 countries were expected. The tournament was divided into four groups, with the winners of the group proceeding to the next stage. The games must be played by December 31, 1983.



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MAURICE BISHOP IN THE USSR

On his visit was extremely productive and he achieved important results. As a country wedded to an independent and anti-imperialist foreign domestic policy, Grenada considers it of paramount importance to promote relations with the socialist world, stressed Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. Bishop is in the Soviet Union on an official visit leading a Grenada party and government delegation.

During their Moscow talks Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Maurice Bishop signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement Party; an agreement on cooperation in planning; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation; an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; a consular convention; and a protocol on the delivery of goods for 1983-1987.

At present the Grenada delegation is on a tour of the country.

FACTS and EVENTS

Osmondellon against the war in Lebanon continue in Israel. Mass meetings and marches demand that Begin and Sharon go.



A demonstration in Tel Aviv.

America has tested another nuclear device in Nevada. The 20-kilotonne explosion was the fourth American blast this year.

A UN spokesman said the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, will visit China and Japan this August.

The French parliament met in an emergency session to adopt a law on a four-month price and wage freeze as well as a draft law on radio and TV reform. Also passed was a law granting Corsica special status, officially defining the powers of the local authorities.

Security Council urges Israel to lift Beirut siege

New York. The UN Security Council has approved an emergency resolution on Lebanon by 14 votes to none, with the USA abstaining. The resolution reads as follows:

1. The Security Council urges the government of Israel to immediately lift its blockade of Beirut in order that urgently needed supplies may reach the civilian population as well as aid from UN agencies and governmental organizations and, in particular, from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2. The Security Council asks the Secretary-General to forward the resolution to the government of Israel and to inform the Security Council when it has been implemented.

UNESCO second world conference

Mexico City. The second UNESCO world conference devoted to the discussion of culture policies is in progress in the Mexican capital. Under review are the organizational, administrative and financial aspects of culture policies, while an analysis is also being made of fundamental cultural problems. Among the conference topics: the role of culture in the development of the world. Many of the speakers touched upon a vital issue of our time: the preservation of the world's cultural heritage.

Cosmonauts go for spacewalk

The crew of the orbiting Salyut-7 station is in their 78th day in outer space. In accordance with the flight's programme on July 30 cosmonauts Anatoly Baranov and Valentin Lebedev went for a spacewalk.

Extravehicular work was needed to disassemble and partially replace worn out scientific equipment on the exterior surface of the station and to study opportunities for performing various jobs outside the station.

Valentin Lebedev left the station and made for the zone of planned operations. Crew commander Anatoly Baranov, who stayed in the open module, controlled the flight engineer's moves, helping him in his work, and shot a television film of the spacewalk with a portable camera.

The cosmonauts dismantled and took aboard the station so instruments for registering micro-meteorite and panels with televisions, optical and various structural materials. It had been outside the station since it was lifted off on April 19, 1982. The crew replaced the stripped devices with new ones of a similar kind.

During their extravehicular work the cosmonauts performed several operations: in order to evaluate the efficiency of the use of thermomechanical and thermal protection materials from different metal pairs. Such mercurial joints may be used during the assembly of future spacecraft in orbit.

The spacewalk also provided an opportunity for testing the semi-rigid type EVA suits, whose design had been improved based on the experience gained by crews working outside the Salyut-6 station. The cosmonauts also tested new tools for assembly jobs outside the station.

The total time of the spacewalk was 2 hours 33 minutes.

The flight of the orbital Salyut-6 research station, which lasted for 4 years and 10 months, has come to an end.

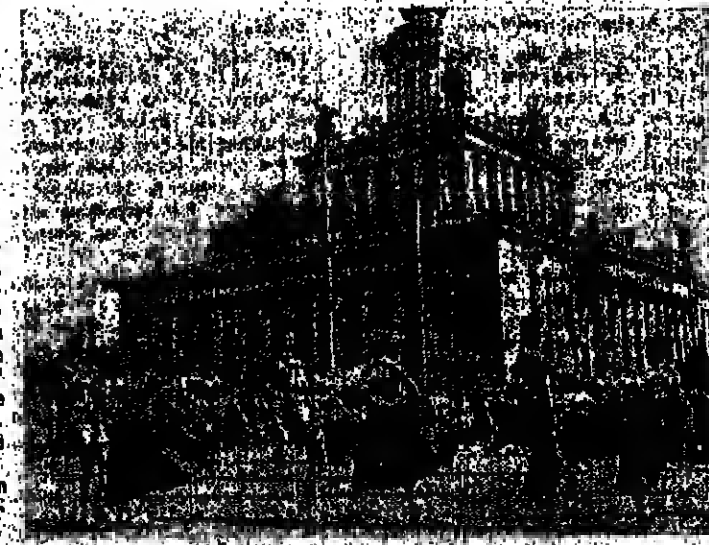
The Salyut-6 station was used for research and experiments by 5 major space manned expeditions and 11 visiting expeditions. The station was in orbit for a total of 878 days.

GOOD-BYE TO OUR FRIENDS FROM LATVIA

The "Lies" folk dance ensemble (photo) came from the shores of the Baltic to Moscow's USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements for the Latvian Days. The group, which included a choir and a dance ensemble, was exhibiting and performing the folk songs and dances of the USSR.

Today, the group takes leave of hospitable Moscow.

On August 2, the exhibition will welcome visitors from Moldova.



FINALS AHEAD

Both the Soviet men's and women's under-21 squads continue in the race for the top awards of the European volleyball championship, in West Germany, after the elimination rounds.

Our cyclists pedal off to good start

This country's cycling championship has begun at Krivskoye, Moscow.

The one kilometre event was won by Moscow Olympics silver holder Alexander Panfilov, from Tashkent, with 1 min

In the men's finals the USSR will face Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the FRG, while the women's field includes apart from the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Italy.

04.790; the second place went to Leningrader Konstantin Khachatov - winner of the winner USSR championship - with 1:04.966; and the third to Sergei Kopylov, of Tula - winner of last year's national sprint championship - with 1:05.120.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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STATEMENT

BY J. PEREZ DE CUELLAR

New York. UN Secretary-General J. Pérez de Cuellar said that a complete and inviolable arms test is one of today's most vital, pressing concerns, whose implementation would be the most significant contribution to halting the arms race.

Concerning the Reagan administration's decision to reject talks on the matter, he stressed that several UN General Assembly resolutions emphasized the importance of reaching agreement on a complete cessation of nuclear arms tests. He noted it is therefore vital to bring talks on the problem to a successful end, solving the few provisos issues, including some questions on verification. According to him, there is no reason to think these questions cannot be solved, given the political will for it. He stressed his belief that the verification matter, an essential part of arms limitation and disarmament agreements, can be successfully dealt with through the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

OAU COMPROMISE

Tripoli. The representatives of the member-countries of the Organization of African Unity who have assembled here for a meeting of the OAU's Council of Ministers, have managed to come to a compromise on the composition of the Council, as well as on the work of the 19th session of the assembly of OAU heads of state and government, scheduled to take place early in August.

After three days of consultations the Sahel Arab Democratic Republic delegation agreed "voluntarily and temporarily" to refrain from participation at the summit assembly, though it will continue to take part in the Council of Ministers' meetings—at ministerial or foreign affairs level.



It's all there to be had for the taking...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

ARGENTINA'S DECISION

New York. Argentina has rejected the 150-mile "demarcation zone" around the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands) introduced by Britain to replace the 200-mile "war zone" previously established by London during the recent British aggression against Argentina.

In his letter to the chairman of the UN Security Council the Argentinean representative of the UN describes the British actions as "openly militaristic". They represent an attempt, he says, to make use of unilateral actions to create the requisite conditions for the consolidation of the British military occupation of the archipelago and Britain's colonial presence in the region. Argentina "does not recognize as it did not recognize in the past" the existence of any "exclusive zone" nor does it recognize any other territorial limitations in the sea areas around Argentina.

jurisdiction, the Argentinean representative states in his letter. Full responsibility for any incidents which may arise from this decision taken by the British authorities will rest exclusively with the British government.

It is stressed in the letter that negotiations serve as the condition for a genuinely peaceful settlement of the Malvinas problem.

London. Answering a question in parliament the British Foreign Secretary, F. Pym, said Britain would not restore diplomatic relations with Argentina and would not cancel its economic sanctions until the latter changed "in a radical way" its position over the Falklands.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"One is oppressed when stalemate in the USA and Britain try to use economic pressure in order to subdue the states of the Eastern bloc. Such actions are sheer luxury and create an atmosphere in which the worst could happen."

Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria

VIEWPOINT

Stanislav KONDRASHOV

BLITZKRIEG STALLED

Eight weeks have passed since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon got under way. It is too early to draw up a balance but the current intermediate situation allows us to share certain thoughts.

To be sure, the aggressor has ruthlessly flouted the South Lebanon truce, leaving a bloody trail in its wake and has managed to inflict heavy blows on detachments of the Palestine Resistance Movement.

But the victorious lightning war which the Israelis had hoped for has not occurred and Israeli intentions and aims are therefore seen, all the more clearly, in a matter of days, they had hoped to build up such military, moral, and psychological pressure, such panic, that the Palestinians would be disarmed.

from West Beirut too, and the Israelis could then dictate conditions for their withdrawal and thus politically humiliate the PLO.

Nothing doing.

For forty days already the troops of Begin and Sharon have been sitting on the heights overlooking West Beirut. They are blockading, shelling and terrorizing the town—all the time threatening to storm it. This threat is a real one. But something else is evident—there is an element of bluff in the threat.

The reason being that to storm West Beirut is fraught with heavy losses for the Israelis, while the Palestinian growth in their army, accustomed to inflict sudden, ferocious blows, besides, to storm a city, especially a city like Beirut, is a very complicated task.

million civilians would call forth a real tidal wave of international indignation. Not even their American sponsors would be politically as foolish to support such an Israeli action.

So the threat of storming is used as a weapon of political pressure—both by Tel Aviv which demands an "immediate withdrawal" of Palestinians and Washington which is negotiating with the conflicting sides in the person of the Reagan Embassy. Here too there was some element of bluff. I mean the American president's supposedly hastily made suggestion about sending US marines to Beirut to allegedly take the Palestinians out. The Israelis were the only people to accept the suggestion. The Tel Aviv extremists are

nervous, because time runs against them. In the eyes of the whole world the "victors" are now standing in the stocks. The war also sees a dramatic and fragile shift in the balance of the Palestinian people, a people of refugees, without a home, without a roof of nationalism to protect them. A people that is persecuted, but which has not broken down, has not surrendered.

Both in the short and long-term, the principle problem of the Middle East situation is the problem of the Palestinians, of how to create a Palestinian state. This is now understood by an increasing number of people, even in the USA.

The Soviet Union has taken a firm stand of solidarity with the Arabs. The Soviet position was reiterated in Comrade Brezhnev's replies to "Pravda". The flames of war must be extinguished, the aggression must be stopped, and the Israeli troops must leave Lebanese territory.

While the Arab people of Palestine should have their land returned to them in order to create a state of their own. This is in accordance with their natural rights, with the interests of peace in the Middle East, and with simple notions of justice and humanity.

WHAT HAS HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI CENSUS SHOWN?

Tokyo. Over 80 per cent of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki residents advocate strict compliance with three "non-nuclear principles" adopted by parliament in 1971: not to produce, store or import nuclear weapons into Japan. However, as few as 12 per cent think the government sticks by these principles, while 70 per cent of those polled by the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper said they do not believe the principles are being strictly observed by the authorities.

The survey also showed that 55 per cent of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki residents believe the government is not pressing for a complete ban on nuclear weapons.

ZAIL SINGH: NEHRU'S IDEAS ARE STILL VITAL

Delhi. India will continue to work hard to preserve world peace. The desire for peace is rooted in our history and as the president of the Indian Republic I will do my utmost to maintain peace, India's new President Zail Singh told "Link" magazine.

The current international situation is very complex, but the main worry for peoples now, and specifically for the people of India, is the menace of nuclear war, which can destroy mankind, he stressed. The Republic's first premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, laid the foundations of Indian foreign policy,

aimed at peaceful coexistence of states with differing socio-political systems, and this idea is still vital for present-day India. This is why our Republic is active in the non-aligned movement, Singh emphasized.

On India's domestic situation, he stressed that definite reactionary elements are seeking to undermine national unity and create all manner of political problems. We must rebuff such attempts, the president underlined. Only in this way can we reach our goal, set by the Indian National Congress party, of defending the sovereignty and integrity of our Republic.

FACTS AND EVENTS

UN officials in Lebanon estimate that urgent medical aid is now needed by 300,000 Lebanese and 175,000 Palestinian refugees.

Retail prices in EEC countries have gone up by 11.1 per cent over the last 12 months. According to the EEC Board of statistics, prices rose latest in Luxembourg, the FRG, Italy and Belgium.

The Greek government and the opposition parties have reached agreement on the formation of a special investigation commission by his "black colonels" junta in the abortive coup in Cyprus in July, 1974.

MITTERRAND'S VISIT POSTPONED

Paris. According to France-Press, French President F. Mitterrand has postponed his visit to Romania scheduled for this September. Official circles attribute the postponement to Mitterrand's many engagements.

DRAFT LAW ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Paris. The French National Assembly has passed a draft law significantly changing the municipal elections procedure. Under it, the election of municipal councilors will be based on a system of majority-proportional representation replacing the purely majority system in towns with population over 3,500, the candidates of a party winning the absolute majority of votes will get half the seats in the municipal council, the remainder being shared by the other parties.

The draft law increases the number of municipal councilors by 20 per cent and provides for local authorities to elect candidates on election, women must comprise at least a quarter of the candidates. The law also provides for a special committee to study the draft law to be submitted to the National Assembly.

The draft law also provides for a special committee to study the draft law to be submitted to the National Assembly.

Advertising boosts trade

So Britain's defence secretary, J. Nott, also decided to visit it. By being present alongside this ultra-modern, anti-machoe-gun, the photo was carried by many British papers in hopes to get publicity for Britain's latest military technology displayed at the annual arms fair at Aldershot, Hampshire, sponsored by the defence ministry and major arms corporations.

The 230 British companies which displayed their latest products hoped to reap a record harvest of arms contracts, with most hope being pinned on clients from countries ruled by reactionary regimes which use British weapons in oppose the national liberation struggle and progressive movements. Last year Britain sold abroad arms worth 1,200,000 pounds, establishing its reputation as a major world arms exporter.



SOUTH AFRICA: 150,000 political prisoners

Delhi. The racist regime in South Africa grows more brutal and inhuman by the day. Such is the conclusion of a special group of experts monitoring human rights in South Africa attached to the UN Commission on Human Rights. During their trips to London and Delhi the group met with numerous refugees from the apartheid regime, who talked of hideous repression in that country.

At present there are 150,000 political prisoners in South Africa, group leader A. Kulu, of Ghana, emphasized. It is standard practice in South Africa to beat up the inmates and torture them by electric shocks, he pointed out.

Working to hide their monstrous activities from the eyes of the international public, the authorities in Pretoria have mounted a clever propaganda campaign of their inhumanity of "liberalizing" apartheid. All reports of such a campaign disseminated by the South African media are absolutely spurious, A. Kulu stressed.

CIA murder plan

Madrid. Former CIA agent J. Corral, now in detention in a Madrid jail, has divulged the existence of a secret CIA plan to murder the former Saudi crown prince, now King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi. The plan was known to the American administration.

A statement signed by Corral, listing all details of the planned assassination, as well as of other similar "operations" planned by the CIA in Saudi Arabia, was sent at Corral's request early this month to the Saudi king via the Saudi Embassy in Madrid.

ROOSEVELT TO BE COMMEMORATED

Washington. US Congress has approved a proposal by a special commission to immortalize the name of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the form of a 10-acre memorial park to be laid out in the American capital. At present there is only one memorial plaque to Roosevelt in Washington, outside the National Archives building.

UNEMPLOYMENT SOARS IN EEC

Luxemburg. The number of unemployed in the member-countries of the European Economic Community increased in June by 155,000. This was revealed by the Common Market bureau for statistics. By the end of June there were 1,000,000 unemployed in EEC countries. According to 8.1 per cent of the able-bodied population, 38 per cent are young people under 25.

UNIQUE FIND

Chinese geologists have uncovered a fossilized skeleton of an ichthyosaurus, one of the earliest members of the family of reptiles, dating back 200,000,000 years. The 80-cm skeleton was found in the Majiashan Mountains of Anhui Province which, in the Early Triassic, around 100 million years ago, was a sea-bed. Chinese paleontologists believe that the skeleton is one of the earliest fossils of ichthyosaurs ever to have been found.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER

The typewriter will soon be no thicker than a writing pad, claim Japanese engineers who designed the world's smallest machine. You can see in the photo that it is no thicker than a book. It weighs just over 1.5 kilograms, is battery powered and noiseless, unlike its electric counterpart. An electronic memory makes the typewriter suitable for a wide range of applications. The machine can also be used as a calculator.



OF INTEREST

Did you know your cat is partial to Vivaldi?

A cat's ear is equipped with twenty-seven receptors. This has been known for quite a time, together with the fact that a cat has unusually acute hearing. Not the slightest rustle or bit of grass in the wind can escape its ears. They can even hear ultrasonic sounds. Something that is not common knowledge, however, is that a cat likes musical music. Mozart and Vivaldi, especially. For the reason of this, the cat's ear is said to be the best for such a musical instrument. The cat's ear is said to be the best for such a musical instrument. The cat's ear is said to be the best for such a musical instrument.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE SPIRIT OF HELSINKI AND THE WILD WEST

On the occasion of the seven-thirtieth anniversary of the Helsinki Conference Vasily Kobysh' points out in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA that the seven years that have elapsed since the Helsinki Final Act was signed seem more like a full seventy, because of the incompatibility of its contents with the spirit of bitterness, confrontation and hostility which today reigns in the world. In other words with the spirit characteristic of the times of the exploration of the American Wild West, introduced into international relations by the powers that be in Washington. We are referring here to American policy taken as a whole rather than just to American relations with the USSR and other socialist states, Kobysh points out, since Washington's allies also feel the crude pressure and unscrupulousness of the American leaders, on the one hand, and their political incompetence, on the other.

The story of Washington's "sanctions" and its attempt to prevent the West European countries coping with their commitments as regard the "gas pipe" contracts, is clear proof of that. Let us not add that original cynicism of the West European leaders has given way in undignified wrath. It looks as if the Europeans are more wedded to the spirit of Helsinki than to that of the Wild West, Kobysh concludes.

JUST WHO DOES MR HABIB REPRESENT?

Commenting on Habib's new Middle East tour he talks on the "situation in Lebanon". TASS political analyst Yuri Korylov asks who it was who entrusted the USA with tackling the matter? What exactly is it that Washington has in mind when talking of a "mission" of its own creation? And who exactly is Mr Habib representing in these talks on who, in his opinion, examples and who does not comply with the UN Middle East resolutions.

It must not be confused with the spirit and letter of the Security Council decisions and resolutions. Including the well-known resolution No. 242, which projects both the ways for and the mechanism of a Middle East settlement. Washington sends a self-styled and cancelled for "representative" to the Middle East who in fact represents only those monopolies closely linked with the American administration. This person who actually plays a decisive role in the region, being an agent of its policies, starts passing judgement on the destiny of the countries and peoples in the region, seeking to push through American self-interests for a "settlement". And what is that but a recovery of the elementary norms of international law, Korylov asks.

ONCE AGAIN ON THE NEUTRON DEATH

Analysing Washington's decision to double the manufacture of neutron weapons for 15-year inventors, Yu. Shvedov stresses in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA that experience proves that every time the Pentagon adopts new types of weapons of mass destruction the threat to international security grows in unbroken proportion.

Things are especially sinister in this particular case, Shvedov stresses, as there is to be a 1,000 outright increase in US neutron weapons. The idea of "limited nuclear war", which originated in the desperate minds of the Pentagon strategists, is acquiring a new material shape. More important, control of the trigger could pass from the American top command to lesser persons like army commanders, the author emphasizes.

WHEN FACTS ARE PLACED ON THEIR HEAD

V. Ganshin analyses China's reaction to new peace initiatives by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, in IZVESTIA. He writes that Peking has contrived to distort these initiatives beyond all recognition, calling the proposal, for instance, to cease tension on the Kampuchea-Thailand border as "interference in the internal affairs of Thailand" and "a threat to its security and sovereignty". Having placed the facts on their head, Chinese propaganda thus hopes to clear itself of responsibility for the continuing dangerous instability in the area. It is none other than China, the United States and reactionary forces in South-East Asia who help the bandits entrenched in Thailand and carry out raids against sovereign Kampuchea. It is they who try to use representatives of the ethnic minorities in their selfish attempt to hinder the construction of peace in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Ganshin emphasizes. The same goal is being advanced by the China-inspired "coalition government" by the reactionary Peking leadership, and by ASEAN and American imperialism which try to embellish the image of the Pol Pot-Hong Kong responsible for genocide, as well as to continue their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and escalate tension in South-East Asia, Ganshin points out.

Airlines take to weighing their passengers

How much does the "average airline passenger" weigh? An exact answer to this question has been provided by a special survey conducted by the airlines of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark. The results are bound to be welcomed by the fair sex, whose average weight has not changed remarkably since 1950, at 55 kilograms, exactly. The weight of men, on the other hand, has gone up by 5 kilograms, from 65 to 70 kilograms.

Can you beat it!

The "Los Angeles Times" reports from Los Angeles that the pilots of domestic airlines complained to air controllers that air approaching the city at an altitude of 5,000 metres they inevitably met a man reclining at ease on a chair-lounge, playing with a gun. It turned out to be truck driver Larry Walters who, fixing balloons with helium to his couch, chose to spend his leisure time in this way. To come down he fired at the balloons from his passenger's gun.

Round the Soviet Union

● A LARGE-TONNAGE DIESEL RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT THE ZHDANOV LENIN-OZAD SHIPYARDS HAS BEEN NAMED "60 YEARS OF THE USSR". It is the first in a series of large-tonnage ROBOs.

● THE WATER-PROTECTION COMPLEX AT THE SLOKA PAPER-AND-PULP MILL ON THE LIEUPE, LATVIA'S SECOND LARGEST RIVER, STARTED TO WORK AT FULL CAPACITY. It will clean 335 cubic meters of water every day. This is much more than is required for the mill and therefore the complex will also be able to handle a large part of the sewage at the resort of Jurmala.

● A CHAIN TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS TO PRODUCE FROST-RESISTANT METAL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED AT THE ZHDANOV AZOTVAL PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE. A complex for obtaining silicic acid, an indispensable component for high-quality steel which does not lose its strength at low temperatures, is now in operation of the plant.

● THE TOMSK COUNCIL FOR TOURISM AND EXCURSIONS HAS INAUGURATED A NEW ITINERARY, CALLED "WEDDING", ESPECIALLY FOR NEWLYWEDS TO BE. Luxury buses take the young couples and their friends on a tour of the historic and natural landmarks of Tomsk. In the ethnographic museum of the village of Kolerov, formerly a stage coach post, the visitors can see the history of local wedding customs as represented by costumes and recordings of wedding songs. The tour ends with a solemn registration of the marriage.

● NATURAL GAS IS NOW BEING SUPPLIED FROM THE SIBERIAN URENGOI FIELDS TO THE TOWN OF BOUCHAIE, IN THE VOZNEZHNE REGION, AND TO SURROUNDING VILLAGES. 16 more districts of that region are to receive gas before 1945.



The privileges enjoyed by large families

Just over twenty years ago Yuldas Saburov, a young man from Uzbekistan, fell in love with Tamara, a Russian girl. They got married and started all their married life on the Dacha estate farm, near Moscow. They now have five children. You see the Saburov family in the photo (with the exclusion of the two eldest children). The two eldest girls graduated from secondary school; one works as a saleswoman, while the other is a pharmacist. The son Yuri is doing his service in the Soviet Army. His children are at school, while the little ones go to the kindergarten where their mother works. Their father is a tractor-driver. As a large family (and in the Soviet Union this means a family of four or more children) the Saburovs enjoy a number of privileges. They do not have to pay rent, taxes or medical expenses. Their youngest child

goes free to kindergarten, and this costs the state about 1,500 roubles per child per year. The schoolchildren are given free lunches and don't have to pay expenses at summer pioneer camps. In addition, the family receives a grant of about 100 roubles per month.

This grant goes up for every additional child. The mother of a newly born baby gets long period paid leave and her job is kept for her. In the 15th five-year plan period, a mother will qualify for partially paid leave until her baby is one year old. She can also take additional unpaid leave until the child is 18 months old. In the future it is planned to extend this leave until the child is two. A job seniority record is kept.

A mother of many can retire at 50-55 years earlier than the official pensionable age for women in the USSR.

A HYDRO ON THE KOLYMA RIVER

While assembling the second power unit the bulwark of the Kolyma hydroelectric station in the Far East performed a complex operation. They first lifted a 20-tonne spiral chamber which had been put together on open ground, in the turbine crater. A heavy duty crane in the machine room was used for the operation which saved nearly one month of building time.

The previously assembled turbine runner is now undergoing tests before being put in place with the help of a 320-tonne crane.

While work continues on the first large hydro in this region its first unit is already producing hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electricity daily, replacing about one thousand tonnes of coal, whose delivery to Khatanga is costly.

The second unit will be commissioned this year with the rest of the machine coming into operation before the end of 1945.

Liquid ammonia complex commissioned

With the commissioning of a 15 million-ruble unit the Frigol Azot factory, in Irkutsk, has increased twofold its capacity for producing liquid ammonia, a valuable raw material used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

Workers and engineers from all the Union republics participated in the construction of the unit. The USSR and Czechoslovakia supplied it with sophisticated automobile equipment, while personnel to operate the unit were trained at Sevastopol.

The Frigol factory will produce 100,000 tonnes of liquid ammonia this year alone.

upper and middle reaches of the river. Unlike the Volga variety, the Lena sturgeon does not migrate and grows several times faster in the warmer water than back in Siberia.

The above factors give good grounds for the hope that the Lena sturgeon will adapt well to the Volga and its reservoirs.

SIBERIAN STURGEON FOR THE VOLGA

Fertilized sturgeon spawn from the Lena River in Siberia were flown recently to the Volga at the request of the Kalmyk fish stock authorities.

Although such an operation is complicated, the expense is considered worthwhile for it will enable the Volga River to

re-establish its reputation as a famous supplier of caviar.

The Caspian sturgeon is today only caught at the river mouth. The chain of hydros built on the Volga, resulted in the disappearance of the sturgeon's natural spawning grounds and the fish disappeared from the

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EFFICIENT MANAGERS WANTED

Organizational ability, the ability to implement a decision once taken should be one of the main qualities of a modern high-school graduate, writes V. Groshov, Cond. Sc. (Economics), contributing his views on the problem of the diploma and personality to the SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIIYA newspaper. In the future we need to concentrate on blending training, research and production processes into a single whole. The educational research and production conglomerates which have appeared in Leningrad, Rostov, Tomsk and Omsk reflect the demands of life itself. Also of interest are combined factory-colleges similar to the one that exists at the Lkhochov onto works in Moscow. Such projects provide the right conditions and produce graduates capable of dealing with a wide range of production and social problems.

Great managers and public leaders are a rare occurrence today, Groshov remarks. However, no large-scale venture is implemented by talented people alone — on the contrary, no talented people would appear without ventures of this sort. Enterprising, energetic graduates are required in all spheres of production. Their creative potential has enhanced the same as any other form of national wealth, with due persistence and vigour, the author concludes.

SPORT ACQUIRES A FAMILY DIMENSION

Physical culture and sport has become a must for many people, states PRAVDA in one of its latest issues. In quite a few Soviet republics many original ways have been thought up to involve people in sport. In Finland, for instance, national sports clubs with well-equipped "health tracks" have appeared in public parks and forests. One out of every two inhabitants of Estonia takes part in sporting games. Competitions arranged in Moscow's park belt attract many people from various age groups. Workers in the South Ural complete for the title of "No. 1 Worker in Sport". At

one steel factory, in the Ukraine, 31 of the 42 teams which took part in the "All Teams to the Stadium" competition have been off the sick list for a considerable time.

There are more than 3,500 well-equipped stadiums in this country, plus 75 thousand gyms, over 40 thousand shooting ranges, two thousand swimming pools and other sports facilities. We must now put them to maximum use, in order that many more people, by engaging in sport, become acquainted with the joy of having a trained body.

HOW BEST TO PROTECT NATURE

Readers' letters appearing in ZVESTIA point out that it is not only urbanization that harms nature: much damage is also done by willful destruction of the fauna and flora that surround and bring us joy. People without thinking often destroy flowers and grass and interfere with the life and breeding habits of birds and animals.

Commenting on the letters the paper's correspondent Zhen Alinduboyev writes:

It is vital that a compassionate attitude towards nature be instilled in human beings. We have many laws protecting nature, but a knowledge of the animal world is the best basis for a proper attitude towards it, this plus understanding and love. It is difficult for man to respect and protect something of which he has only a superficial idea.

It is not only laziness that is responsible for our ecological ignorance. It also stems from our changed way of life.

It is hardly necessary to point out that our contacts with nature have dwindled drastically, take the case of children living in cities for instance whose knowledge of nature is confined to their "hamster of cat" or aquarium, to lessons of biology at school, as to the "in the Animal World" TV programmes.

There are tremendous possibilities for urban dwellers to expand their ecological knowledge, if they only but knew it. Almost every city school has a garden or or-

chard. These should be transformed into sanctuaries and workshops for city children.

Pioneer camps too should be provided with their own orchards, gardens, or lawns where they could grow vegetables and fruit. Here children could learn how to look after plants, and in this way they would learn to appreciate them too.

And what about greater use being made of the gigantic potential of TV? The "in the Animal World" programme, "Our Garden" programme are a step in the right direction. But we need many more TV nature programmes, says Alinduboyev.

THE ART OF STAYING HEALTHY

The extent to which a man's physical health depends on psychological factors is discussed in SOVIETSKAYA TORGOVLYA by Academician Pyodur Ugllov, of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

When I see a diseased heart I am always surprised by how cruel a man can be towards himself. People are often entirely responsible for ruining their health.

It often thinks back over the events that preceded an attack of heartache, one might recall on unpleasant conversation, on "little" someone's rudeness or on injustice. In other words, things which we call psychological stress. "My heart is worrying", people say. The heart is the first organ to react to psychological stress.

Rudeness and indifference are by the body the worst on of the weak. When resorting to "rudeness", people tend to forget what a deep, though uncurable, wound it can inflict.

Today we have learned to keep calm, to retain our composure and dignity at any cost. To look like a "weak" in the eye and keep smiling is a great art, writes Ugllov. We should do our best, therefore, to keep smiling and to retain an uncomplicated attitude towards life. It is not, suggesting offering one's left cheek, having been struck on the right one. But we need to learn how to protect our heart, our nervous system, and our health against unpleasant irritants.

Places to visit

A GOLD EUROPE FOR TALLINN

A special foundation in Hamburg has awarded Tallinn with a Golden Europa medal for achievements in preserving its architectural heritage, and in particular for Tallinn's care of its Old Town, built in the 13th century.

The Old Town, stretching over an area of 110 hectares, accounts for less than 1 per cent of the city's territory, and comprises well preserved fortifications, houses, Catholic churches, a town hall, warehouses, a horse-driven mill, as well as a drugstore.

In 1936, the Tallinn Old Town was declared a conservation area. Written records on each of its 1,500 buildings were collected and a complete inventory was drawn up of the houses, towers, and city walls.

In the same year an Institute for Old Town



ments was founded to coordinate the large-scale restoration effort.

Today about 10 thousand people live in Old Tallinn. It is also the residence of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR and of some of its ministries. Also found here are the headquarters of the Academy of Sciences, theatres, as well as numerous shops, restaurants and cafés. All the above are housed in old buildings as construction is banned in the Old Town and in the areas adjacent to it.

500 thousand Soviet and 100 thousand foreign tourists visit Old Tallinn each year. They come here to wander through the narrow streets of the medieval town, and to sip a cup of coffee laced with the extraordinarily tasty "Old Tallinn" liquor in one of the city's cellars.

The Moscow museum of photography

Remarkable things are to be seen at the Moscow museum of photography and art of photographic equipment. A unique camera with fifteen lenses. By putting them on a plate you get fifteen pictures at once. A special lighting device stands on a wall: a huge 1,000-watt lamp in a bucket. It was used by the remarkable Soviet photographer, M. Nappelsbaum, who took a whole gallery of "contemporary" portraits. A wall metallic plate shines on the wall. We see a family portrait as it was in the first Russian daguerreotypes made by an unknown photographer in the 1830s. A modest 9 by 12 camera in a showcase is one of the first Soviet cameras—Arlo. And here is an angular viewfinder for a Leica. It was used by writer Ilya Ehrenburg to take pictures for his photo album "My Paris".

There are about three thousand exhibits in all at the museum covering all aspects of photography — old cameras, various photographic processes, unique old photos and by modern masters, family albums dating back to the 19th century as well as books and photo albums.



Outside the museum is a daguerreotype of the artist in the 19th century.

Science and technology

UNDERWATER

SEISMIC STATIONS

Magnetovariation and seismic stations, designed by Soviet scientists, are being based on the bed of the Far Eastern seas. Instruments, placed in containers capable of withstanding pressure of up to 600 atmospheres, are installed at a depth of three to four thousand metres. Before such recording apparatus had to be lowered by a ship or lowered into the sea with the help of a buoy and kept drifting.

Scaled stations open up great prospects for the study of the structure of the earth's interior, of the speed of propagation of elastic waves, as well as of the laws governing their attenuation and hence make possible a timely registration of the natural sources of earthquakes. The tests are being carried out to the east of the Kuril Islands where thousands of earthquakes occur each year.

The new instruments are to be tested in Pacific and Indian Oceans.

AIR MASKS FOR MINERS

An air mask designed by the Physico-Technical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, stands the minor resistance against dust and gases, without need for a respirator.

Pre-heated and previously humidified air is pumped under the miner's helmet creating an invisible shield lasting throughout the shift.

This novel form of air mask, representing a new solution to the problem of breathing in a dusty and gaseous atmosphere, is much more efficient and less expensive than conventional masks. When supplied with portable compressed air container, it can be used in trucks and excavators as well as on bulldozers and drilling rigs.

PLANTS FIND OIL

In collaboration with Moscow scientists Kharkov University in the Ukraine has developed a so-called photochemical method for oil and gas prospecting. Their research has expanded our knowledge of the way the bowels of the earth influence flora. It turns out that the leaves of trees and bushes as well as the grass growing above oil and gas deposits have a higher than average content of certain microelements.

The new method has been tested in Siberia where geologists used it alongside conventional prospecting to adjust deposit contours on their maps.

VIEWPOINT

Who contributes to the Soviet Peace Fund?

The Soviet Peace Fund is a public organization which aims to increase peace and friendship among peoples.

Below Vladimir MASLIN, Board Deputy Chairman of the Fund and member of the Soviet commission on UNESCO affairs, tells about its work, that is lasting 30 years already.

I will cite just one very illuminating figure: our Fund has around 90,000,000 members, i.e. nearly every other Soviet adult contributes to it, a figure with no parallel for any other kind of a similar nature. In this country there are no millions of people to donate large sums without feeling any personal loss or for which they might even get tax rebates as is the case in the United States. Soviet people contribute only the money they earn, and this, of course, affects their family budgets.

The Fund receives donations in the form of money, valuables, art objects, children's items, etc. and a few examples are in order: a young couple gave their wedding rings in the fund; a pensioner, who decided to go back to work gave his first monthly wages; a driver donated his licence and well-known writer his royalties for a new novel.

In short, our contributions vary widely in age, occupation and in type of contribution. The Fund also receives active assistance from religious organizations.

Foreign citizens also contribute to the Fund. And here are a few examples. American J. Zubov gifted all his property to the Fund. Canadian writer D. Carter gave us a large collection of old coins, and Argentine writer J. Timoteo transferred to the Fund the royalties from the chapters of his book, "Salvador Allende's Last Battle", published in the Soviet magazine, "Mirovaia Literatura".

The contributions made by Soviet citizens increase each year, with new forms of fund-raising being evolved in the process. For instance, many working collectives hold "peace shifts", "peace days", etc., which are essentially extra working shifts, with the money they earned being donated to our Fund.

The Fund charter reads, in part, as follows: "Believing in patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people and guided by the goals and principles of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, the Fund supports organizations and persons working for peace, national independence and freedom, for the promotion of friendship and cooperation among peoples, for the prohibition of all types of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as for the achievement of complete and general disarmament."

In line with these goals the Soviet Peace Fund, together with the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee, has sent various goods and medicines to the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), now fighting for Namibian independence, as well as to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), also opposed to the racist régime. The Fund provides contributions aid to Palestinian refugees as well as to the population of the Southern Lebanon, the target of brutal armed raids by the Israelis.

Guided by the lofty principles of humanism, the Fund assists the victims of natural calamities and aids financial research into the magnitude of problems of peace.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

GALINA BELYAYEVA



Oleg Yankovsky, Svetlana Toma, Kirill Lavrov, and Leonid Metkov. But the privilege was both pleasure and torture. Galina did her best and something of her schoolgirl-like diligence can perhaps be seen on the screen. This diligence in combination with her sincerity and her attractive personality resulted in a performance of great charm. Both the film and Galina's performance in it were a success in this country and abroad. The French press, for instance, called Galina the discovery of the Cannes film festival.

Galina was now inundated with offers from various movie studios. She took part in quite a number of films and TV productions. Galina is at her best when working with a talented director, with the Armenian director Gennikhi Matyants, for example, in the film "A Ship in the Port", or with highly professional partners, as in the TV production of "Le Malade Imaginaire", in which she appeared alongside Oleg Yankovsky, Rolof Sykov and Natalya Gundarova. Having become a star before perfecting her skills as an actress, Belyayeva realized that she needed coaching and that in her trade on location was not the best solution. She therefore joined the Shchukin Drama School run by the Vakhtangov Theatre, in Moscow.

Gradually she has worked out her own road in art, she has come to recognize those features on which she must concentrate, those in which she is stronger than others—namely the combination of her gifts as a dancer and dramatic actress. It was not for nothing that the unforgettable Soviet actress Lyubov Orlova won possessed singing and dancing among her many skills became her idol. Galina had always dreamed of playing a part in which she could reveal her talents as an actress and ballerina in the full. This dream is now to come true as her husband, Emil Lopyanov, is about to start work on "The Divine Anna", in which film Galina will appear as the famous Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

FACTS and EVENTS

Cooperation. A cooperation treaty between the Copyright Agency of the USSR and the General Society of Spanish Authors, signed recently in Moscow, provides for a further expansion of cooperation between the writers of the two countries and for their mutual copyright protection. At the present time the Soviet Union has such agreements with more than 60 countries.

Theatre. "My Poor Marat" by Soviet playwright A. Arbuzov has been staged by the Teatro Pilsino in Manila.

DELIBES 'SYLVIA' IN PERM

"Sylvia", a ballet by the French composer Leo Delibes, has remained a mystery for over a hundred years. Its music captured a whole range of composers from Tchaikovsky to Shostakovich, yet the ballet has been rarely performed on the stage. "Sylvia", for instance, had never till recently been staged in the Soviet Union.

To the joy of many balletomanes "Sylvia" has now appeared on the billboards of the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre in Perm. The performance was directed by the theatre's chief choreographer, Georgi Alexandrov.

The Perm version of "Sylvia" shows the triumph of classical dance. The pantomime in the performance is reduced to a minimum. All the components of scenic action are translated into dance presented in both the most simple and sophisticated forms. However, rather than reconstructing the enchantment of last century styles, Alexandrov concentrated on the elements which form the real values of the classical heritage.

Films of Union republics

A film festival entitled "Union of Equals" is taking place in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The country's largest film studios are taking part. Muscovites have already seen films made at the studios of Estonia, Turkmenia, Armenia, Kirghizia and Latvia.

During August films from Moldavia will be shown in

Sopulmar—films from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan; and in October—films from Azerbaijan, Lithuania and the Ukraine. Georgian and Kazakh movies are lined up for November; films from Byelorussia—for December. The festival will end with a week of films made at studios of the Russian Federation.



The Moscow Exhibition Hall of the USSR Academy of Fine Arts (21 Krupskiy St.) is now the venue for an exhibition featuring over 200 works by GDR artist Max Lögner (1888-1959). All periods of the artist's life and reflection in the show his drawings for "L'Harmante" (the spent over 20 years in France); his paintings, illustrations to works by foreign authors (including Soviet writers and drawings);

● An illustration to the story by the Grimm brothers, "The Fisherman and His Wife";

● An illustration to Henri Barbusse's book "The Coal Shepherd".



GOLD MEDAL FOR LENINGRAD TENOR

Italy's central music society has awarded the Soviet singer Yuri Mamin a gold medal as the best foreign singer of the season.

At the invitation of La Scala Yuri Mamin, soloist with the Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre, sang in Giuseppe Verdi's opera "Simon Boccanegra". The Leningrad tenor was accompanied by world-famous singers.

Italian critics and opera lovers spoke in rapturous terms about Mamin's performances calling him one of the best lyric-dramatic tenors in the world. Mamin possesses a voice of unusual beauty and timbre.

At the recent celebration for the Igor Stravinsky centenary, the gifted Soviet singer was invited to La Scala to sing in Stravinsky's opera "Mavra".

Russian and Soviet plays in the GDR

A production of Gogol's "The Inspector General" was a great success at the German-Soviet people's theatre in Bautzen, GDR. Theatre-lovers have always displayed a keen interest in Russian and Soviet classical plays and over recent years theatres in Berlin, Leipzig, Rostock, Dresden, Erfurt

and other cities have staged about 200 such works. GDR theatres are at present working on new productions to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Gogol drama theatre in Berlin, one of the country's leading companies, is to inaugurate its autumn season with Gogol's "Peculiar People".



Finland is now hosting performances by the Alan folk dance ensemble from the North Ossiense autonomous republic, the oldest such ensemble in Northern Caucasus. It has toured many countries on all continents. Its programme features Caucasian miniature folk dances, and choreographic Caucasian highlanders miniature, alongside the colourful and original dances of the Soviet people. A highlight of the programme is the choreographic "Tovark, My Ossiense" suite.

Photo by Andriy Kuznetsov

WHAT'S ON!

July 31-August 2

THEATRES

Moscow Theatre (15 Bolshaya Sadovaya St. "Aquarium") Cardano, 31 (mat) — Legendov, "Edith Piaf"; 31 (eve) — Boli, "Through the Eyes of a Clown".

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Cherkovaya St.) 31 — Arbuzov, "Chukotka"; 31 (mat and eve) — Vasylyev, "Not on the List".

Mirror Theatre, at the Hermitage Gardens (8 Kirovskiy Ryad), 1 — Nerada, "Star and Death of Joazeiro Muriera".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudnyy Blvd.) 31 (mat and eve) — Shukhlin, "They Woke Up in the Morning"; 31 — Glinkin, "Love and Death".

Vachsky (Moscow) Studios (USSR) A musical based on a Gogol story, "The Nose", is being staged at the Vachsky Studios. The musical is being staged at the Vachsky Studios. The musical is being staged at the Vachsky Studios.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR House of Culture (6 Ural'skaya St.) "Glass, Ceramics, Textiles, and other crafts of the USSR and other countries of the world".

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BUSINESS

Mutual exchange of know-how

Today Soviet electric engineers cooperate with over 20 leading companies in capitalist countries, for instance, Austria, Poland, Sweden, West Germany, the United States, Japan, etc.

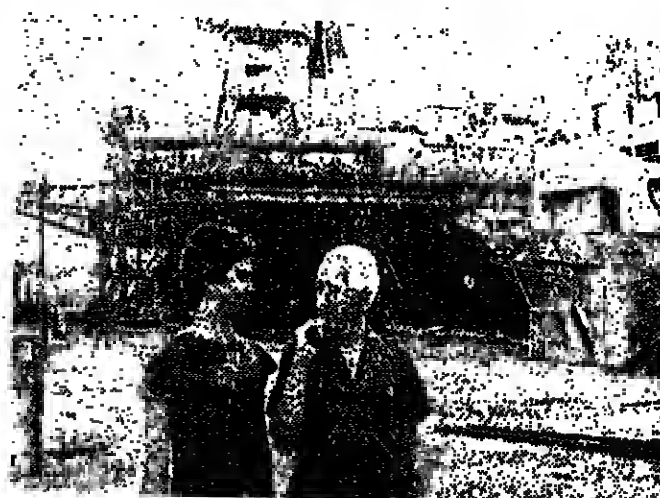
The Siemens company in Poland, for example, is now working with the Novosibirsk electric locomotive works on a new 11,000 kW locomotive model with an asynchronous drive, one of the most powerful models yet worldwide.

This year Finland will get its first Soviet-made electric locomotive of the SR-1 type, specially designed for our railroads. Work on the powerful new model proceeds actively according to schedule, both in the USSR and Finland, company president A. Palla pointed out. In addition the Engels Locomotive Works is trying out two of our engines with thyristor-controlled synchronous motors. He stressed.

The main item on the agenda of the company display at the Elektro-82 show in Warsaw was a many metres long table for the manufacture of steel wire. The light-conducting cable with special insulation 50 times thinner than the traditional copper cable, and its cope with considerably less information. In addition, it is much less than other cables from copper.

We have already placed such cables at the Moscow Institute for the Cable Industry, said A. Palla. Its director for the last decade of cooperation we have established firm relations with various organizations in the USSR.

Cooperation between Soviet enterprises and foreign companies embraces over 50 projects along the development of electric engineering sciences and technologies.



A view of Havana fishing port.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN CUBA

Soviet-Cuban fishing cooperation is making good progress. In 1985 the USSR played an active part in the building of a fishing port in Havana, one of the biggest in Latin America. Several more ports throughout the country have been built and a fishing

fleet and fishing industry established. The USSR also helps train Cuban personnel. For its part, Cuba provides extensive assistance to Soviet fishing vessels, with the Havana port providing around 60 Soviet trawlers annually.

NEW PROJECTS DISCUSSED

VIT, the noted Finnish construction company, will take part as a general contractor in the construction of a turn-key basis of a new sea port in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia. There are plans to build there a quay for two ships of 100,000 tonnes displacement each, as well as rail tracks, rehandling and freezing warehouses, a 300,000 tonne grain elevator, plus an office building. VIT may also help build workers' settlements there.

Another project being considered is the construction of a freight terminal at Moscow She-

rninovo-2 airport, also on a turn-key basis. The whole terminal will cover 2.5 hectares, with the main facility being a high-rise warehouse. Other projects are also being discussed, specifically connected with the construction of food enterprises.

The company's trade with Soviet foreign trade organizations in 1981 topped 210,000,000 Finnish markkaa, the company's spokesman Pekka Savonius told me. It is expected that this year trade will amount to 350,000,000 Finnish markkaa.

Vinny RYCHONOK

BROAD SPECTRUM OF COOPERATION

The USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman are expanding mutually profitable contacts in all areas of industry, agriculture, power engi-

neering, transport construction and propaganda. It was stressed at a Moscow meeting of the standing commission on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman.

An indication of this are 50 projects in Yeman built with Soviet assistance, among them machine-building, mining, agricultural machinery, water-storage dams, and a fish cannery in Mukalla. Joint work is afoot in Aden, on a large thermal power station.

One of the major areas of bilateral cooperation is agriculture, the main goal being to prepare and put under the plough 25-30,000 hectares of virgin land.

Much attention is attached to the training of native engineers and technicians. The Soviet Union has played a part in setting up several educational establishments in the republic.

Sergel ZINCHUK

Reciprocal deliveries of electric power

Vienna papers write about the concluding round of talks which are due soon in Moscow and the signing of an agreement on electric power exchange between the USSR and Austria.

As is known, Austria with its network of hydroelectric power stations has a surplus of power during the summer and a deficit in winter. Once connected to the CMEA's power system it will be able to make some of its surplus energy available to others, receiving it back when necessary.

The versatile basic industrial sewing machines:

MODEL 07A

For sewing natural fibre and synthetic fabrics with double-thread shuttle stitch. Flat platform; rotary thread guide; static removed device.

Forward and reverse feed of fabric by toothed rack.

MODEL 002

For sewing overcoat, coat, raincoat and overall fabrics with double-thread shuttle stitches, or lock stitch. Flat platform; forward and reverse feed of fabric by toothed rack, followed by the needle.

MODEL 07U

For insulating light and elastic knitted underwear with triple-thread flat chain stitch. Flat platform.

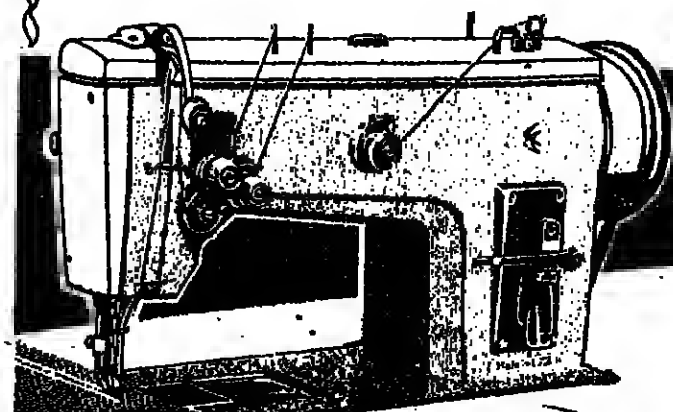
Forward feed of fabric by two sets of racks, with feed ratios from 1:1 to 1:2.

MODEL 3032

For sewing leather and imitation leather articles. Flat platform; extended spool capacity. Fabric fed by top and bottom mechanisms, with needles inclinable along the stitch line.

Models:	07A	002	07U	3032
Needles	size 100	size 100	size 100	size 100
Max. stitch/min	5500	4500	5200	2200
Stitch length, mm (adjustable)	1.2-4.0	1.3-4.5	1.0-3.2	2.0-5.0
Total thickness of fabrics sewn, mm	4	7	3	7
Needle spacing, mm			4	6; 8; 12; 15

35, Akulinskaya Ul., 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-86-00; 143-87-51 Telex 411060 TRINEX SU; 411228 TRINEX SU.



TECHMASHEXPORT

SKODA TO UKRAINE

Some 1,200 vehicles carrying our trademark operate on various routes in Kiev, as well as in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia and other Soviet republics. Skoda's designer Vladislav Krizak, Altogether, over 3,000 comfortable trolleybuses have been shipped to the Soviet Union. Soon a new model, the Skoda 14TR, is to be phased in, in Czechoslovakia.

Skoda's vehicles have proved their excellence in both city and inter-city transport. For over

twenty years now Skoda's trolleybus route Stranice-Alushta-Yalta has been in operation in the south of the Ukraine. Lengthy trials of the new model have shown its high reliability.

In the years ahead Skoda will start to manufacture three-axle machines for 140-180 passengers. Skoda 14TR is to be phased in, in Czechoslovakia.

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BABY EELS FLY IN

Full-breasted in Latvia recently received a consignment of 300,000 small eels from France. The eels were flown to the shores of the Baltic sea. The eels have long inhabited the Baltic. But it appears in the At-

lantic and only comes to our coastal waters in small numbers. This is why we have to import baby eels with France, being one of the main suppliers. In this way our eel stocks go up by the year.